

ENGLISH SUMMARY OF THE MAIN EVENTS DESCRIBED IN PAYEN'S JOURNAL (27 June - 29 September 1825)

27-30 June 1825 Description of Payen's journey from Bandung to Yogyakarta via Cirebon, Semarang, Salatiga and Ampel.

30 June 1825 Arrival in Yogyakarta and meeting with the Assistant-Resident, P.F.H. Chevallier, and other close acquaintances.

1 - 2 July 1825 Meetings with Resident A.H. Smissaert and description of a visit to the latter's country retreat at Bedhaya high on the slopes of Mt. Merapi.

3 July 1825 Dinner with Chevallier at Rajawinangun, a royal estate to the east of Yogyakarta.

7 July 1825 Difficulties with Smissaert about building materials for the Residency House.

8 July 1825 Report of a conversation with Chevallier at Rajawinangun concerning his two recent inspection tours through the western and eastern outlying provinces of the Central Javanese courts. Description of the terrible social conditions, particularly in the latter areas, due to the working of the tollgates and the oppression of the Chinese tax-farmers.

9 July 1825 Visit with Chevallier to inspect the bridge building work being carried out between Yogya and Klathn. Description of an encounter with a large armed gang led by some Chinese who are setting out to attack a neighbouring Javanese village on account of evasion of toll dues. Further reflections by Payen on the excesses of the Chinese. Separate meetings with Wiranagara (commander of the Sultan's bodyguard) and the Yogya Patih, Danureja IV. Respective loyalties of the two latter.

12-14 July 1825 Visit with Chevallier and Dietre (Yogya Residency Interpreter for Javanese) to Surakarta to negotiate with Mangkunegara II for timber supplies for the construction work on the new Yogya Residency House. Description of illegal impositions at a customs-post (salaran) just outside Klathn. Swift action by Chevallier to remedy the latter.

15-16 July 1825 Description of evenings spent pleasantly with Chevallier at Rajawinangun. On 16 July an urgent dispatch comes through from the Second Resident of Surakarta (MacGillavry) giving news of the gathering of armed men at Dipanagara's residence (Tegalreja) and other warlike preparations. Steps taken by Chevallier to place Dipanagara under surveillance and ensure the security of the Yogya kraton.

18 July 1825 Report of the Patih's confidant, Prawiradimeja, on Dipanagara and the situation at Tegalreja. Return of Smissaert with his family from Bedhaya, and description of the reports made on Dipanagara by various Pangran and Bupati at Danureja's office. Details of Dipanagara's behaviour during the past three months (May-July 1825), especially his insolence towards Smissaert. Dispatch of messengers to Tegalreja leads to an evasive reply from Dipanagara. Pangeran Mangkubumi, co-guardian with Dipanagara of the young Sultan (HB V), tells Smissaert about Dipanagara's evil intentions, but the Resident treats him roughly and states that he will be held personally responsible for the prince's actions. Mangkubumi promises to return to Tegalreja the following day. Reflections on the inadequate steps taken by Smissaert to deal with the increasingly serious situation. Chevallier's offer to go to talk with Dipanagara in person is brushed aside.

19 July 1825 Further reports come through on the developments at Tegalreja and Dipanagara's attitude. Continuing evasive responses of the latter to Smissaert's overtures. The Patih (Danureja IV) advises that European troops should be sent to arrest the prince. No effective decisions are taken and the local Yogya inhabitants begin hiding away their valuables in preparation for the inevitable hostilities.

20 July 1825 Chevallier's plan to visit Dipanagara in person is abandoned out of fears for his personal safety, and Wiranagara takes steps to ensure that the kraton troops are at the ready. Mangkubumi, increasingly harassed by the Resident, goes over to Tegalreja and makes common cause with Dipanagara. A senior court official is then sent with another letter, but Ratu Agung (HB V's grandmother), fearing for the safety of the young Sultan, demands that immediate and forceful measures should be taken. This leads to the dispatch of a mixed Javanese-European expedition to Tegalreja, but Dipanagara and most of his supporters are able to escape unscathed over the ricefields to Selarong.

21-22 July 1825 Meetings in Yogyakarta between the princes, senior court officials and the Resident. Description of the unseemly behaviour of the latter who engages in incongruous drinking sessions and makes a singularly inappropriate speech. On the insistence of Ratu Agung, hostages are taken from amongst the close members of the royal family, to prevent other Yogya princes defecting to Dipanagara. Arrival of the Commander of the Second Military (Semarang) Division of Java with an engineer officer and elements of the Mangkunagaran Legion.

23 July 1825 News come through of the ambush of a Dutch bullion convoy from Magelang to Yogya, the rearguard of which is cut off with the loss of many Dutch lives. A small cavalry detachment sent out from Yogya under the command of Payens friend, Lt. Delattre, disperses the attackers. Reflections on the ineptitude of the officer in charge of the bullion convoy.

24 July 1825 A mixed Javanese-European expedition sent against the rebel princes gets as far as Bantul but then beats a retreat. Description of the fighting tactics and armaments of Dipanagaras supporters in the local villages around Bantul, who harass the Dutch column. Drunkenness and misbehaviour of some of the senior Europeans (in particular the Commander of the Second Military Division) in the fort.

25 July 1825 Attacks of Dipanagaras supporters in the area around the Tugu (Witte Paal) at the head of Jalan Maliabara. They are dispersed, but Yogya is now closely invested and there are fears of famine. Continuing drunkenness and incapacity of the Divisional Commander.

26 July 1825 Continuing desertion of members of the kraton to Dipanagara. Ratu Agung, supported by Pakualam I, demands that all the remaining princes should be arrested. She also asks to be allowed to take refuge with the young Sultan in the fort, but this is refused. At Chevalliers insistence, reinforcements are sent to the kraton to bolster its defences. Letters are sent to Ratu Agung and Wiranagara by Dipanagaras younger brother, Adinagara, urging them to make common cause with the prince and help in driving the Dutch from Java. Similar proposals are made to Pakualam I. Wiranagara replies on behalf of Ratu Agung fiercely rejecting the overtures. Members of the Mangkunagaran Legion taken up positions on the kraton battlements. Some of Dipanagaras supporters, including his Patzh (chief assistant), are captured and interrogated by the Mangkunagaran commander.

27 July 1825 The siege of Yogya is tightened: bridges on the main roads out of the city are burnt and the highways blocked. Lt. Thierry, one of the Dutch commanders of the abortive expedition against Tegalreja (above 20 July 1825), commits suicide.

28 July 1825 The situation eases slightly and there are more people at the Yogya pasar. An attempt is made to send letters through to Surakarta under a Mangkunagaran cavalry escort, but the troops are attacked at Kalasan and many are killed. In the evening, a relief column arrives from Surakarta under the command of Colonel Cochius after a difficult march.

29-30 July 1825 A mobile column is established to try to keep communications open between Yogya, Klathn and Surakarta. Payen is scathing about it and suspects that many officers want to get away from Yogya as soon as possible. On 30 July Cochius and various senior officers leave the Sultans capital.

1-2 August 1825 Rumours circulate of an imminent attack on the kraton and appropriate defensive measures are taken. A group of Dipanagaras supporters appear in the vicinity of the Tugu (Witte Paal) and are dispersed. Fires spread in Yogya affecting both the buildings of the Kepatihan and residential quarters in the southern part of the kraton. News comes through from Klathen that Cochius's column has passed through safely and that the Lieutenant Governor-General, H.M. de Kock, has arrived in Surakarta on 1 August.

3 August 1825 Description of an interview by Chevallier with one of Dipanagaras sons, Radn Mas Alip, who gives an account of his fathers previous behaviour and his preparations for rebellion.

4-5 August 1825 The Sultans bodyguard troops continue to desert to Dipanagara and spies bring in reports about an imminent massed attack on Yogya. Information also comes through that the commander of the Mangkunagaran expeditions ambushed at Kalasan (above 28 July 1825), has been seen at Dipanagaras headquarters at Selarong where he is being held prisoner. Abubakar, the father-in-law of Wiranagara, goes over to Dipanagara.

6 August 1825 The number of bodyguard troops deserting to Dipanagara grows, and now include most of the members of the priestly Suranatan and Suryagama regiments. Ratu Agung, no longer able to trust any in the kraton, successfully seeks asylum with the young Sultan in the fort. The main court heirlooms (pusaka ageng) are also brought along for safe keeping. Description of the moving and dignified speech made by Ratu Agung to the remaining court retainers about her transfer to the fort. In the evening, Payen witnesses Ratu Agungs precipitate return to the kraton with the young Sultan because the latter has made such a fuss about his new quarters. Spies bring in information that many chiefs have been summoned to Selarong and that a major attack on Yogya is being planned.

7 August 1825 Chevallier has a long interview with Ratu Agung in the kraton and persuades her to take the young Sultan back to the fort. The latters major-domo (Patih), a man who has been greatly enriched by his association with the royal family, is placed under arrest for conspiring to go over to Dipanagara. The military situation in the capital deteriorates and it seems that the kraton, Pakualaman and European quarter will fall into enemy hands. A kul arrives with the news that Dipanagaras supporters have been repulsed with great loss from their investment of Magelang and that an estate belonging to a local Dutch land-renter has been burnt to the ground. The measures taken to defend various parts of Yogya are described. At nine oclock that night, Ratu Agung with her entourage make a silent, and candlelight entry into the fort so as not to disturb the sleeping Sultan who is with them.

8 August 1825 From midnight onwards there is the continuous sound of gunfire from the direction of the kraton. An early reveille is sounded in the fort and by seven oclock in the morning a massed attack begins on the Pakualaman. Another enemy column penetrates as far as the bridge below the European quarter and is repulsed with difficulty. At eleven oclock, the battle is broken off and Dipanagaras supporters beat a retreat towards Rajawinangun and Kutha Gedh. A similar engagement takes place on the road leading out of Yogya to Gamping. By midday all is quiet and news comes through that Colonel Cochius is again approaching with a relief column of 400 men including elements of the Mangkunagaran Legion and five Surakarta Bupati who are returning to their lands in the west. They arrive safely at six oclock in the evening.

9 August 1825 The young Sultans mother, the psychologically deranged Ratu Kencana, decides to remain in the kraton, but the ex- consort of the deceased third Sultan is escorted to the fort with the young Sultans little sister. After a quiet day, the silence of the night is only broken occasionally by the sound of gunfire from the kraton.

10 August 1825 An expedition is sent out under Colonel Cochius to reconnoitre the enemy held areas around Kutha Gedh, but an attempt to parley with the local Surakarta and Yogyakarta officials meets with failure. Further news comes through from Magelang about developments there and in the neighbouring areas of Ledhok and Kalibeyer which have recently risen in revolt. Everywhere there are reports that Chinese communities are being massacred. The situation in Central Java, according to Payen, is at its most critical.

11 August 1825 A small skirmish takes place on Jalan Maliabara in which a Mangkunagaran officer is lightly wounded. One of Dipanagaras supporters is arrested as he tries to set fire to the Chinese quarter (Kampung Cina). Colonel Cochius prepares to depart with his column for Kedhu, despite representations from the local Indo-European citizenry of Yogya that he should delay his march. Various defensive preparations are made in Yogya to meet another attack.

12 August 1825 Colonel Cochius and other senior officers leave Yogya with the recently arrived relief column (above 8 August 1825) and make for Klathen instead of Magelang (above 11 August 1825). Payen reflects that if he had known of their change of plans he would have taken the opportunity of leaving Yogya with them. After Cochius departure, the continuing problem of food supplies causes further, serious desertions amongst the Javanese troops in the Sultans capital. News comes through of new enemy troop concentrations at Kutha Gedh.

13 August 1825 At ten oclock a major attack led by Dipanagaras younger brother, Adinagara, begins against the Pakualaman, which is beaten off by a deft manœuvre on the part of the European officers sent to defend it. That night a major alarm is raised in the Chinese quarter (Kampung Cina) because of what are thought to be supporters of Dipanagara sent to fire the place. Patrols are dispatched from the fort and the culprits seized, but these are later discovered to be servants of a

local Chinese who started the fire accidentally.

14 August 1825 The day passes quietly despite the proximity of enemy troop concentrations at Kutha Gedh and Krapyak immediately to the south of Yogya. In the evening, news comes through from Magelang that all recent attacks by Dipanagaras supporters have been repulsed and that the adjacent areas of Kalibeber and Ledhok have been cleared (above 10 August 1825). Dutch spies give detailed reports about the planned combined attack on Yogya of some Dipanagaras senior commanders scheduled for the following day. Appropriate defensive measures are taken.

15 August 1825 The Dutch and Javanese troops take up their assigned defensive positions as three main columns of Dipanagaras supporters begin their attack on the Pakualaman, the area of the bridge across the Cod river below the European quarter, and the south-eastern bastion of the kraton. They are repulsed with considerable loss of life, and the head of a slain Demang is severed and paraded on a bamboo pole. Only one European infantryman is wounded. Other enemy formations show themselves on the Gamping road and the main Surakarta highway, but they are kept at a distance by cannon and mortar fire. Some houses behind the Chinese quarter are set alight and enemy elements penetrate into the grounds of the Residency House from whence they are beaten off by withering infantry fire. At one o'clock all is over and Dipanagaras supporters withdraw to Kutha Gedh and Krapyak. The rest of the day and the following night are quiet.

16 August 1825 Reports come through about the heavy losses sustained by Dipanagaras supporters in the previous days attack (above 15 August 1825) and a Mangkunagaran courier gives news that the road from Surakarta to Gondhang (on the Yogya side of Klathn) is clear with only a few hostile troops visible at Gondhang and Kalasan.

17 August 1825 Unconfirmed rumours relate the capture of one of Dipanagaras younger brothers (Adisurya) and the death from wounds of another (Adinagara). In the evening, there is a report that an enemy troop concentration at the English Summary 19 Reksanegaran is planning to make an attack on the Pakualaman from the north.

18 August 1825 Various vagabonds are brought in suspected of being supporters of Dipanagara. They are chained up and horribly mistreated by the European officers and soldiers: one, referred to as a santri is punched, another kicked to death. Elsewhere, things are quiet. The calm before a storm, according to Payen, for a general attack is predicted to commence on 8 Sura (22 August 1825), a day supposedly designated in a dream by Sultan Agung (reigned, 1613-46) to Dipanagara as especially auspicious.

19 August 1825 The day is quiet, and the Indo-European citizenry of Yogya in need of supplies are allowed to go out into the surrounding countryside to forage under the protection of European troops. These latter are commanded by Captain Kumsius, the officer previously responsible for the ill-fated Magelang bullion convoy (above 23 July 1825). They sally out as far as Rajawinangun and return with some rice and livestock. Bitter complaints are made against Kumsius and some of the troops refuse to obey his orders. In the evening, a 350 man relief column arrives from Klathn bringing supplies and much needed reinforcements including the rest of Mangkunagaran Legion. It seems that the Lieutenant Governor-General (De Kock) will also shortly arrive enabling offensive operations against Dipanagara to begin. There is news that major disturbances have affected the north coast where the main highway (postweg) between Tegal, Pekalongan and Semarang has been cut, forcing all postal dispatches to go by sea to Batavia. The Surakarta courts, however, are still tranquil and evince much good will. Some of the Sunans troops even participating with the Dutch around Klathn in expelling a rebel Tumenggung.

20 August 1825 Spies report that the major attack will begin the following Monday (22 August 1825) under the personal command of Dipanagara. A new officer, Colonel Achenbach, assumes command of the 1,100 troops in Yogya, and defenses are taken in hand.

21 August 1825 Reports about Dipanagara's expected attack along the Gamping road continue to come through and there are conflicting suggestions about the size of his priestly bodyguard. Since it seems that the action will commence that evening (the start of a new day by Javanese reckoning) the troops in Yogya go to their defensive positions where they will bivouac for the night. The officers in charge of each of these contingents are listed. Smissaert thinks it incumbent on himself to organise the citizen militia in the European quarter and goes there with Achenbach and Chevallier to address them in a typically inept and contradictory fashion.

22 August 1825 The expected general attack does not materialise and at nine o'clock in the morning the troops return to the fort from their various bivouacs. Noticing this, Dipanagaras supporters begin a series of skirmishes around the grounds of the Residency House, Jalan Maliabara and the Pakualaman in the afternoon. A Dutch cavalry sergeant is killed in the latter place and the enemy returns to sever his head which is borne away in triumph. At four o'clock they withdraw, but the clash of the bendh (war alarms) are heard throughout the night sounding for new troop gatherings. Payen reflects that Dipanagaras supporters seem to be discouraged and that their recent attacks have been rather feeble affairs.

23 August 1825 One of Dipanagaras supporters is captured and gives news about his side's losses on the previous day (above 22 August 1825). His troop had intended to pillage the Chinese quarter (Kampung Cina) and had been promised a small reward by their chief. But they had been repulsed and only 500 men had remained out of the original 1,000 when they regrouped at Tegalreja. Many of the survivors were now sick for want of opium. Worse still, few of the porters (kul?) were now prepared to support them in battle. In view of this situation, Payen remarks that it is a pity that the Yogya garrison cannot go on the offensive and force the rebel princes to withdraw from Krapyak. When news comes through that another attack is expected at eleven o'clock the next day, Pakualam I asks for reinforcements causing Payen to reflect scathingly on his limited political and military use as an ally of the European Government.

24 August 1825 The birthday of the Dutch King (William I; reigned 1813-40) is celebrated and a small attack on the Pakualaman is beaten off.

25 August 1825 Two troop columns are sent out from Yogya to forage for food. They meet with little resistance and come back with some livestock and padi. The inept Captain Kumsius has again been in command of one of them, and it is reported that he has led his troops into a dangerous position in a village almost costing the life of a European officer.

26 August 1825 Another troop detachment is sent out with Chevallier to forage for supplies in a village high on the slopes of Mt. Merapi. Many Chinese, Indo-European and Javanese inhabitants of Yogya go with the column which is followed closely by about a thousand of Dipanagaras supporters. It brings back much rice.

27 August 1825 Payen starts drawing out a detailed map of the Yogya environs based on information provided by those with local knowledge, particularly regarding the strategically placed enemy headquarters at Selarong and the area between Bantul and the Kali Praga.

28-30 August 1825 A minor sortie takes place to forage for rice which meets with only limited English Summary 21 success. An N.C.O. is appointed as an officer. Small enemy formations near the Pakualaman and on the Gamping road and Jalan Maliabara are easily repulsed by cannon fire. It seems that more people are returning to Yogya, but the cost of basic necessities such as rice remain very high and far beyond the means of the poor.

31 August 1825 Payen continues to work on his map. A secret courier arrives bringing letters from Surakarta and Semarang: he relates that General Van Geen has arrived in the latter place and that a 500 strong force of Madurese has been sent out to the surrounding areas under Major De Bast. The return of (Major Sollewijns) Borneo (Kalimantan) expeditionary force is every day awaited. There are also rumours that Dipanagara has forbidden all offensive attacks until the arrival of General De Kock and has blamed the firing of the Yogya environs on his brother, Adinagara.

2 September 1825 There is increasing misery in Yogya due to the lack of rice and other basic foodstuffs. Those in the kraton suffer particular privations and many die of hunger. Dipanagara is trying to starve Yogya into surrender by refusing access to the city for traders. Any who try to enter are killed by his troops.

3 September 1825 For want of other news, Payen cites verbatim an official Dutch letter from Smissaert to Pieter Le Clercq (Resident of Kedhu) dated 6 August 1825, and also quotes from a proclamation issued by the Yogya Resident in (?) mid-August offering a pardon to the chiefs and rank and file supporters of Dipanagara (see the English translations of these passages in ns. 199, 201-2 of the journal). These all highlight Smissaerts political naiveté and lack of understanding of Javanese society.

4 September 1825 To fill space, Payen again quotes from a dispatch of Smissaert to his colleague in Kedhu dated 23 August 1815 (see the English translation in n. 205). The Resident's claims made in this letter about his heavy domestic expenses for feeding the European and allied Javanese officers at his table, as well as providing for the upkeep of the royal family in the fort, are closely examined and found to be exaggerated. Payen points out that the musical dinners provided by the Resident afford a terrible contrast with the abject famine conditions in the kraton and the Chinese and European quarters of the town. Appeals by Ratu Agung to save some of the left-overs of the Resident's dinners to help feed the natural children of the fourth Sultan are callously rejected. Payen impatiently awaits General De Kock's arrival.

5 September 1825 Spies bring in reports that a 6-7,000 troop contingent from Surakarta and the Mangkunagaran have crossed Gunung Kidul and are poised to attack Imagiri to prevent the flight of Dipanagaras supporters seeking refuge in the southern hills. Various enemy commanders are also reported to have been directed to prevent the passage of a large relief column which is moving 22 Payen's Voyage to Yogyakarta along the Klathm road. Five more people are reported dead from hunger in the kraton.

6 September 1825 A picket is sent out from the fort to guard the work party from the Kepatihan attempting to repair the vital water channel from the Kali Code to the fort. Payen goes out with Chevallier and a military escort to make an inspection. A private letter addressed to a Chinese relates that his countrymen, who have barricaded themselves in at Jana (a major weaving centre) in eastern Bageln, are still holding out against Dipanagaras supporters but their situation is increasingly desperate. Some women report that an estate belonging to a Dutch land-renter at Pancu has been totally destroyed (see also above 7 August 1825).

7 September 1825 A Chinese arrives from Dipanagara's headquarters at Selarong where he was held as prisoner and reports that the prince has given orders not to attack Yogya again, but to see that no supplies get through (see also above 2 September 1825). He also relates that Dipanagara has fortified his position at Selarong with small cannon (one of which is a pusaka) and has declared that he will be prepared to die there if attacked. 152 of his followers have sworn to do likewise. Various villages, however, are refusing to obey him and are flying white flags as a sign of their resolve. These reports are independently verified by others who have come from Selarong. The price of rice continues to rise.

8-9 September 1825 A grass cutter taken prisoner by Dipanagaras supporters is released from detention in Selarong because he has declared himself to be a Surakarta inhabitant. Followers of the Dutch, the Chinese, Pakualam I, Mangkunagara II, Wiranagara and Danureja IV are, however, mercilessly decapitated. The main water-channel to the fort is again broken.

10 September 1825 Payen goes out from the fort with Chevallier and the Resident to witness the trial firing of a mortar grenade and they come under fire from Dipanagaras supporters. After an exchange of shots, the latter are eventually forced to retreat across the Kali Cod. Enemy formations are also sighted around the Pakualaman and have to be beaten back by artillery volleys and a cavalry charge. Payen discerns a greater resolve in their manner of fighting. It now seems that General De Kock will not arrive before 15 September. The situation in Yogya is ever more precarious.

11 September 1825 A new expedition is sent out to repair the water-channel from the Kali Code, but Dipanagara's supporters are present in such numbers along the banks of the river that they have to abandon the work. In the evening, couriers from the Pakualaman accost two European officers and hand over letters from Klathm and Semarang. These are eagerly distributed, but the news they contain is not encouraging: De Kock relates that he has again had to English Summary 23 delay his arrival because of grave events and these are elucidated in a letter from the Semarang-based wife of one of the Yogya officers. She reports that the adjacent districts of Grobogan and Demak are in full revolt and that an expedition sent out from Semarang against the rebels has been worsted in battle (3 September) with serious loss of life. Even the town of Semarang is now threatened and the inhabitants are terrified. Reinforcements are urgently awaited.

12 September 1825 Various officers are reported sick in the Yogya garrison.

13 September 1825 An attack is made on a concentration of Dipanagaras supporters at his erstwhile dalem (residence) of Tegalreja and supplies of rice and salt are found in an adjacent

village (? Tompyan). They cannot be moved, however, for want of porters (kuli). On its retreat, the Dutch column is closely followed by the enemy and artillery has to be used to cover their passage. News comes through from Kedhu which is of a reassuring nature: a Dutch column under Colonel Cleerens has just arrived there after subduing the Jabarangkah area, Demak has been recaptured, and a rebel chief has been taken prisoner by the Assistant-Resident of Salatiga along with many small artillery pieces. Payen reflects that reinforcements and supplies must come through quickly because the Yogya garrison has now been reduced to living on a miserable fare of rice and coconut porridge (bubur).

14 September 1825 Three Surakarta Tumenggung in Yogya en route to their districts in the west (above 8 August 1825), are placed under arrest because it is said that they are planning to desert clandestinely. Payen finds this hardly surprising because of the famine conditions in the Sultans capital. He also comments bitterly about the way in which some people, including European officers, are profiting from the general distress by acquiring precious goods for petty cash or lending money at grotesquely high rates of interest.

15 September 1825 The available supplies for the troops are now reported to be exhausted. Offensive actions by the enemy have, however, stopped and they seem to be restricting themselves to cutting the roads. There is a report that one of the Sultans Indo-European (?) dragoons has been taken prisoner while out foraging, forced to wear Javanese dress and taken to Selarong.

16 September 1825 News comes through from Klathn that a large relief column (above 5 September 1825) destined for Yogya has arrived, but that De Kock is unable to come to the Sultans capital before 20 September. Letters from Semarang still speak of serious problems in the adjacent north coast areas. The ex-Bupati of Semarang, Suraadimanggala, has been placed under arrest and the news concerns Payen on account of his pupil Raden Saleh, who is closely related to the Bupatis family. There is also much acrimony about a report which has appeared in the Bataviasche Courant (3 September 1825) regarding 24 Payens Voyage to Yogyakarta the officers of the Yogya garrison who have distinguished themselves in the recent fighting. Prominent amongst these is the inept Kumsius (above 19 and 25 August 1825) who, it appears, has written long reports extolling his own exploits. Payen reflects bitterly on the advantages of this epistolary art in the Indies.

17 September 1825 An abortive attempt is made by Dipanagaras supporters to enter the European quarter at night. There are also rumours that some Chinese are siding with Dipanagara and that two have even conspired to assassinate the Yogya Kapitan Cina. Another letter arrives for Wiranagara from Dipanagaras younger brother, Adinagara, appealing to him in the name of Islam to make common cause with the prince. Wiranagara immediately hands the letter over to Smissaert with whom he has a long and unsatisfactory interview, the Resident still apparently reproaching him for the desertion of the Sultans retainers. Smissaert writes to Chevallier instructing him to act as host at the Residency House while he is away at Jenu meeting De Kock.

18 September 1825 Payen draws up a fair copy of the map of the Yogya environs he has previously been working on (above 27 August 1825). A Surakarta chief who has been fighting with Dipanagaras forces around Gamping comes in to give himself up and swears allegiance to the Government on the Quran. The last supplies are distributed.

20 September 1825 The Yogya garrison wait around on tenterhooks for the cannon signal which will announce the arrival of the relief column at Jenu (just outside Yogya on the Surakarta road). At half past three in the afternoon this is eventually heard and a 400 strong detachment marches out of Yogya along Jalan Maliabara to escort the column into the capital. Smissaert rides along behind, complete with a little sabre, like some latter-day Sancho Panza. De Kock is not with the relief column which is commanded instead by Colonel Cochius. A Dutch officer and the Surakarta Tumenggung of Kalikuning and Delanggu, who have distinguished themselves in the fighting around Klathn (above 19 August 1825), are with the column which enters Yogya along the Pakualaman avenue. The various European officers and detachments are listed. Dispatches and letters brought by the column are distributed and Payen learns to his consternation that, because of economies, the Government has decided to abolish his post as Architect to the Governor-General.

21 September 1825 A personal letter from Governor-General Van der Capellen given to Payen by Cochius assures him that he will continue to be financially secure. Payen then prepares to make his

departure from Yogya with Cochijs the following day. He reflects on his recent experiences during the siege of Yogya calling his visit paradoxically the finest, most agreeable and most boring that he has ever made in Java.

22 September 1825 After taking his leave of Chevallier and other friends, Payen sets out from Yogya with a column stretching for over three miles and numbering over 5,000 people (mostly civilians) guarded by strong military detachments. The journey out of the Sultans capital via the royal retreats of Purwareja, Wanacatur and Pengawatreja to the main Surakarta highway at Nyamplung is described. Payen travels with some of the Sunan (Pakubuwana VI) of Surakartas dragoons and comments on the scenes of devastation en route with many villages blazing or already destroyed by fire. His party rest for a moment on the banks of the Opak river to allow the rearguard of the column to catch up and the journey to Klathn is resumed. At their destination, Payen is warmly received by his friend, Captain Sagermans, the military commandant at Klathn.

23 September 1825 Three Surakarta princes with 2,000 men arrive in Klathn and are joined in the evening by General Van Geen, Colonel Cochijs and the Panembahan of Sumenep.

24 September 1825 Other high-ranking European officers arrive with large troop contingents. They are followed at seven oclock in the morning by General De Kock with his atdes-de-camp and MacGillavry, the Resident of Surakarta. The General gives Payen a private interview and they exchange information on political and military matters, Payen telling De Kock about what he has learnt during his long stay in Yogya and the latter outlining the nature of the combined operations which are shortly to take place against Dipanagaras headquarters at Selarong. Payen is also apprised of the fact that Smisjaert will shortly be suspended from his functions as Resident on account of his unsatisfactory conduct. The artists map of the Yogya environs (above 27 and 31 August 1825) is scrutinised and found to accord well with intelligence received by De Kock in Surakarta. The unfortunate actions of one of De Kocks senior azdes-de-camp, who commanded a column operating against Pangran Srang in the Demak area, are referred to. At five oclock that afternoon, General Van Geen reviews the three detachments of the 600 strong relief column which is due to set out for Yogya the following day.

25 September 1825 The three detachments are described as they march out at intervals starting at three oclock in the morning for Yogyakarta. General De Kock leaves Klathn with the second detachment. At one oclock two European officers proceed with 230 of the Sunans troops to take up positions at Prambanan and Jenu to keep communications open with the Sultans capital.

26-27 September 1825 Payen restores his health by eating heartily and makes a sketch of Klathn. A dispatch from an officer in the eastern outlying (mancanagara) provinces relates that all the local Yogya Bupati with the exception of the two Bupati Wedana have joined Dipanagara. The news convinces Payen that he should hasten his departure for Surakarta and Semarang.

28 September 1825 Payen travels to Surakarta noticing the mutilated bodies and severed heads of some of Dipanagaras supporters en route, a spectacle which does not seem to inconvenience the local inhabitants. He arrives at midday at the Sunans capital and is informed by the Secretary of the Residency, A.D. Cornets de Groot Jr., that Pangran Srang is poised to launch an attack on Ampel. Letters from Yogya indicate that the offensive operations against Surakarta have not yet begun.

29 September 1825 With considerable trepidation, Payen sets out for Amp, stopping on the way to get news of the latest military developments from the commander of the Dutch fort at Bayalali. Nothing untoward occurs, however, and Payen notices that the markets in the villages en route, especially at Amp, are as crowded as ever. At Salatiga, he learns that the Assistant-Resident has left that morning with two small artillery pieces to reinforce the troops in the environs of Ampel. He at last reaches Semarang where he notices numerous barricades, advanced defensive positions, and well turned out members of the citizens militia mounting guard inside the town. There is alarming news about the situation in Kedhu, where, after the departure of Colonel Cleerens column for Bageln, Dipanagaras supporters are again threatening Magelang. Payen reflects gloomily on this.